

CONSTRUCTION OF GARRISON DAM 1972

State Acquisition of Fort Stevenson M

Acquisition and development of Fort Stevenson Recreational Area south of Garrison by the State Parks Service is more than a year away, members of the Garrison Civic Club were told at their regular meeting Monday.

Mrs. Elsie Krug, chairman of the club's Tourism Committee, stated that the proposal for state acquisition and development of the area must await action by the 1973 Legislative Assembly. That, Mrs. Krug said, was the "sum and substance" of letters from the Attorney General's Office to Dave O'Brien, State Parks Service director; the letters were read to Civic Club members by Mrs. Krug.

The proposal for state

acquisition and development of the Fort Stevenson area is looked upon with favor by O'Brien and Gov. William L. Guy, Mrs. Krug said, but legislative approval is necessary.

No difficulty with respect to legislative approval is anticipated, Mrs. Krug said, and planning for the area is going ahead by the State Parks Service. O'Brien was in Garrison Monday morning to discuss the proposal with Mrs. Krug.

Currently, the Fort Stevenson area is being leased by the Garrison Park Board from the Corps of Engineers. The local Park Board has supported the proposal for state acquisition.

Art Benschhof, a member of the

Park Board, stated that the state would propose to lease that portion of the recreational area south of the road leading to Lee's Resort and east of County Highway 15. Under such a proposal, the resort would not be included in the area.

Leo R. Cunningham wondered aloud why the Park Board doesn't "give back" the area to the Corps of Engineers, advising the Corps of the board's desire to terminate the lease. Mrs. Krug brought out that the resort area is included in the lease and maintained that the Corps is unwilling to develop the recreational spot.

A special committee to encourage state acquisition and

development of the area Dr. Laurel Loftsgard, president of the University, Fargo, didn't say anything different when he addressed the Civic Club's Executive Committee, said Frank the organization's president appears repeating and repeating.

Two tourism signs of A wise course of action for state Club may be repaired the addition of livestock to repaired this winter raft Loftsgard suggested. one, it became apparent

The NDSU president pointed to the signers in that state "have demonstrated the wisdom of mixing to maximize the use of available resources." Dr. Loftsgard said a livestock possibility to offset income problems and prices, adding that the livestock growth industry ... that one should be brought to Minot for repair of."

Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1972 — the BISMARCK TRIBUNE

Water Panel Concerned

Missouri Erosion Generates Action

By The Associated Press
The North Dakota Water Commission turned its attention Monday toward a persistent problem — the erosion of the Missouri River's banks between Oahe Reservoir and Garrison Dam.

Milo Hoisveen, the commission's chief engineer, said the commission members voted to send a resolution to Sen. Quentin N. Burdick, D-N.D., asking him to help in obtaining federal

assistance for additional bank stabilization work.

The resolution specifically mentions a need for stabilization work to protect the Interstate 94 bridge near Bismarck from erosion, Hoisveen said.

In other action, Hoisveen said, the commission agreed to:

- Help finance work to rectify erosion problems in Pembina County caused by construction of a dike on the Canadian side of the border.

- Assist the Devils Lake Park Board to develop plans for a recreation area adjacent to Devils Lake.

- Assist the Knife River Development Committee to establish a comprehensive plan for use of water resources in the

The BISMARCK TRIBUNE—Monday, Jan. 24, 1972

Nixon Okays \$16.2 Million For Diversion

WASHINGTON (AP) — A number of significant items for North Dakota are included in President Nixon's budget for fiscal 1973, according to Sen. Milton R. Young of North Dakota, ranking Republican on the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Bureau of Reclamation funds

- \$200,000 for repair work on the Snake Creek embankment on Garrison reservoir.

If the budget amounts are below the full capability for urgent projects in North Dakota, Sen. Young said he would request increases in the appropriations made by Congress to provide full capability.

FOR THE BUREAU of Indian

Listed for the new water bank program is \$10 million. The program is to be initiated in the near future and is designed to provide farmer and landowners an opportunity to receive payments for agreeing not to drain or otherwise alter natural wetland areas.

The military construction

water study in cooperation with North Dakota State University and the North Dakota Water Resources Institute.

- Contribute \$10,000 toward a clearing project on the Sheyenne River in Barnes County. Holsveen said the Barnes County Board of Commissioners had asked the commission to contribute \$20,000 for the project.

on Young's - completion, include:

- \$16.2 million for the Garrison diversion project.
- \$900,000 for Missouri river bank stabilization work between Garrison and Oahe reservoirs.

- \$1.6 million for the Minot extension of Garrison diversion (water supply).

- \$265,000 for weather modification work in western North Dakota.

- \$20,000 for studies on the water supply at Dickinson.

Army Corps of Engineers sums for North Dakota in the budget include:

- \$2.8 million for Pipestem dam near Jamestown.

- \$700,000 for the channel phase of the flood control project on the Mouse river.

- \$150,000 for advance planning for the Burlington dam as part of the Mouse river flood control project.

school on the Standing Rock reservation at Fort Yates and \$265,000 for the design of a new school on the Fort Totten Indian Reservation.

Young pointed out that the budget requests includes REA loan funds of \$331 million, plus \$107 million in carryover funds, for a total loan program of \$438 million.

"The listing of the \$107 million as a carryover item does not mean that this money will not be released before the end of the current fiscal year," Young added.

The rural telephone loan budget item in \$125 million and \$30 million is requested for capitalization for the rural telephone bank.

Also contained in the Nixon budget is \$275 million for the Farmers Home Administration's operation of its home loan program and another \$350 million is requested for FHA farm ownership loans.

a dormitory and auto storage facility at Minot Air Force Base and \$1.8 million for the construction of an airmen's dormitory at Grand Forks AFB.

The budget also contains \$1,811,000 for grants to North Dakota under the law enforcement assistance program. This includes planning funds, action grants and corrections assistance.

An analysis of the federal funds earmarked for education in North Dakota has not yet been completed.

Corps Sees Heavy Runoff

OMAHA — An above-normal water inflow is expected into the Missouri River this spring, but the river's reservoirs are expected to be able to cope with the added load, according to the Army Corps of Engineers.

Maj. Gen. J.W. Morris, chief

of the Missouri River Division of the Corps, said snow surveys taken early this month indicated the mountain snow pack above the reservoir system is about 150 per cent of normal.

Water inflows about 110 per cent of normal can be expected this year, Morris said.

At the end of the normal navigation season last fall, Morris noted, the reservoirs contained about one million acre-feet of storage above desired flood control levels.

Evacuation was not possible then, he said, because of the extremely high inflows occurring in 1971.

The excess storage gradually has been evacuated this winter, however, by extending the navigation season through the first 10 days of December and by maintaining higher winter release rates than have been customary in past years, the division chief noted.

Ice problems which would have required a reduction in the winter releases have not developed so far this winter, said Morris, because of warmer-than-normal temperatures and lack of sustained periods of extremely cold weather.

Higher releases will continue unless ice conditions develop which require reduction of releases, he said.

Garrison power plant releases will be maintained in the 25,000-30,000 cubic feet per second range, with Lake Sakakawea expected to lower about two feet, the Omaha office announced.

Water in storage at Lake Sakakawea as of Jan. 31 was 19,573,000 acre feet, Morris said. This was 14,573,000 acre feet

Missouri River Division Announces New Head

OMAHA — Brig. Gen. Edwin T. O'Donnell has been named division engineer for the Missouri River Division of the Army Corps of Engineers, according to a corps announcement.

O'Donnell, who will begin his new duties in April, will replace Major Gen. John W. Morris, who has been named director of civil works for the corps.

Morris — who coined the phrase "The Corps Cares" — was named division engineer for the Missouri River Division in May of 1970 and was promoted to his present two-star rank July 1, 1971. Morris and his family will move to Washington, D.C., where he will begin his new duties.

As the new division engineer, O'Donnell, 50, will be responsible for the Corps of Engineers water resources program in the 530,000 - square mile Missouri River Basin. The basin encompasses all or parts of Nebraska, the Dakotas, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas and Missouri.

He also will be responsible for Corps of Engineers military construction in 13 states. The Missouri River Division was recently assigned responsibilities for the U.S. Postal Service construction program within the division area.

O'Donnell, who is currently



GEN. JOHN W. MORRIS

commanding general of the U.S. Army Topographic Command, is an Ohio native and was commissioned in the corps in 1944 upon graduation from West Point. He received a master's degree in civil engineering from the University of Illinois in 1952 and also is a graduate of the Army's Engineer School.

Before assuming command of the U.S. Topographic Command, O'Donnell served as commanding general of the 20th Engineer Brigade in Vietnam.

His military awards include the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, Air Force Medal with three Oak Leaf clusters, Joint

Service Commendation Medal and the Army Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf cluster.

O'Donnell and his wife, the former Patricia Theibert of Sandusky, Ohio, have four children.

Morris, a 1943 graduate of West Point, commanded troops at every level from platoon to brigade. Selected assignments he held prior to becoming Missouri River Division chief included command of the Eighth Engineer Battalion, First Cavalry Division; Deputy commandant, U.S. Military Academy, and commanding general of the 18th Engineer Brigade in Vietnam.

He also worked as a legislative liaison deputy chief in the Office of the Secretary of the Army.

The Maryland native earned a master's degree in civil engineering from the University of Iowa and has attended the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; the Army War College, Carlisle, Penn., and the Management Program for Executives at the University of Pittsburgh. He is a registered professional engineer.

As director of civil works, the general will replace Maj. Gen. Francis P. Kolsch, who is transferring to the U.S. Army in Europe.

— Friday, March 3, 1972
The BISMARCK TRIBUNE

Little Missouri Areas Report Minor Flooding

MEDORA (AP) — Minor flooding occurred along the banks of the Little Missouri River in southwest North Dakota Tuesday and ranchers were moving their cattle to higher ground, Billings County Sheriff Ted Cornell said.

He said there was some concern of possible flooding in the community of Medora and at ranches downstream to the north.

Cornell said ice jams in the river at two spots created "ice gorges" in the river canyon. He said each impoundment was two miles long and in one case water already had reached outbuildings on a ranch along the river bottom.

"It don't look too good," Cornell said. "Boy, we're in trouble if she thaws."

Temperatures overnight were near zero and Cornell said there was little thawing during the

—Thursday, Feb. 24, 1972—The BISMARCK TRIBUNE

Upper Missouri River Unit Established by Five States

tures earlier in the week in northeast Wyoming and southeast Montana revitalized the river flow and caused the ice breakup downstream in North Dakota.

The affected area is 25-30 miles south of Medora. Rancher George Van Dale, who lives halfway between here and Marmarth, said he moved his cattle herd to higher ground when water began oozing over the river bank Wednesday. The 3-V Ranch along the river was partially inundated, Cornell said.

"I hope it stays cold so it (the impounded water) can seep out," Cornell said.

acre feet during January.

retary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson and the governors of Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming signed documents Wednesday creating the Upper Missouri River Commission.

Peterson, a native of Kearney, Neb., said it was his first official act as commerce secretary.

President Nixon authorized designation of the region as a preliminary step in providing the five states with a regional commission to coordinate the preparation of economic-participate in any projected promote the long-range economic health of the area.

The new commission, Peterson said, "will analyze the problems of the five-state region's

strategies for enhancing the growth of the area."

He said the organization is expected to enable the states to be in a better position to participate in any projected revenue-sharing programs.

The commission is funded jointly by the states and the federal government. The initial outlay by the commerce department to cover organizational and administrative costs of the commission is \$380,000.

Membership of the commission consists of the governors of the states involved and a federal co-chairman appointed by the President. Gov. Forrest H. Anderson of Montana has been designated first state co-chairman, Peterson said.

Generally, principal program categories for the commissions

human-resources development, such as worker training; natural-resource development; transportation development, and tourism and recreation development.

In order to the designated as a commission, the region must have lagged behind the nation as a whole in economic development.

Peterson said formation of the commission pointed up "the critical importance of decentralizing — getting more decisions back to the people who know more about the problems."

Also participating in the ceremony, in addition to Anderson, were Govs. J. J. Exon of Nebraska, William L. Guy of North Dakota and Stanley K. Hathaway of Wyoming.

THE Dickinson Press

DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF NORTH DAKOTA

A GANNETT NEWSPAPER

DICKINSON, NORTH DAKOTA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1972



The buffalo resting west of Medora seems undisturbed by the flood threat caused by a mile-long ice jam beginning at the I-94 bridge and extending into Medora.

(Press photos by Mike Jacobs)

Medora Continues Diking as Water Rises

By MIKE JACOBS
Press Staff Reporter

MEDORA — This is a town bracing for a flood which may never come.

"I don't know if it will flood or not," Whitey Walleen of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers said. "We're not taking any chances."

Water began to rise late Tuesday and efforts to dike the town continued.

A five-foot dike along the west side of town was about half completed at supertime Tuesday. Bags have been filled with sand and residents are watching the Little Missouri River and the weather.

THE RIVER, backed by an ice jam threatened to flood the town Thursday. Water three feet deep covered the DeMores Picnic Area just west of town. Tuesday the jam, grown to nearly a mile in length, still blocked the river, but water was flowing under it.

According to Billings County Sheriff Ted Cornell, the same was true of other jams located on the river south of Medora. The Little Missouri flows north through the North Dakota Badlands and empties into the Missouri north of Killdeer.

WALLEEN suggested the diking late Monday after a day of temperatures near 50 degrees caused the river to begin rising at Medora.

A meeting of the town's council authorized the diking and hired a loader.

A sudden cold snap late Monday stopped the rise, however, and gave Medora residents at least a day to prepare for any further flooding.

Monday afternoon, the town's school children filled sandbags which are now stored in a heated National Park Service maintenance area. The moist sand would freeze if left outside.

TUESDAY, volunteers from the community, including the fire department, park service

Joan White, another member of the council, said she expected the city to pay the cost of diking.

According to Walleen, the dike will begin at the Burlington Northern Railroad tracks and continue up an access road to Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park.

JAMES Thompson, superintendent of the park, which is headquartered here, said he thought the park visitors center and a log cabin once occupied by Theodore Roosevelt would be left outside the dike.

Neither the Roosevelt cabin nor the Chateau DeMores, once used by a French nobleman who had ranching interests here, were sandbagged.

Said Thompson, "I'm sure the cabin has been flooded before. The only damage would be if it floats away completely."

The Chateau is built on a high bank above the river and is out of danger of any flooding.

WATER AND ice still cover the DeMores picnic area and leave the chimney of the old DeMores packing plant an island.

Ron Affeldt of Bismarck, a major in North Dakota's National Guard and state Civil Defense director, flew the river Monday and reported an ice jam 15, another 25 and a third 35 miles south of Medora.

The jam at Medora now stretches from the Interstate 94 bridge through the town.

According to Affeldt, the river north of the Interstate bridge remains frozen.

"IF THE TOWN was lucky," he said, "there wouldn't be any more flooding, but if the snow and ice should all go at once, they could have trouble."

He added, however, that the town's plans for defense against the flood appeared adequate.

"They won't be caught short," he said.

The Park Service's Thompson said, "We could be on the verge of trouble from this thing for a month. I'm hoping it will slip quietly away."

WEATHER forecasts for southwestern North Dakota predict continued cold temperatures

until the weekend.

In southeastern Montana, however, temperatures today are expected to reach 45 degrees.

Officials at Devils Tower National Monument, near the Little Missouri's headwaters in northeastern Wyoming, reported a new snow which was thin and it fell.

Temperatures there have been above freezing for several days.

WHILE river watchers agreed that colder temperatures made extensive flooding less likely, no one was predicting what the river would do.

Instead, Medora residents braced themselves for a flood which may come today, or next week. Or it may never come at all.

Snowpack Above Average

Weather to Determine Flooding

The likelihood of flooding on tributaries of the Missouri River will depend on weather conditions between now and the first of April, Herman G. Stommel, meteorologist with the National Weather Service at Bismarck said Wednesday.

Stommel said there is an above average snowpack in western North Dakota particularly on the upper reaches of the Heart, Cannonball and Little Missouri Rivers.

However, he emphasized that weather conditions, including the amount of rain or snowfall, warming trends and whether or not temperatures dip below freezing at night will have more impact

on flood possibilities than the amount of snow on the ground at this time.

"The melting we had the other day was the best thing that could have happened," Stommel said in reference to temperatures which climbed into the 50s on Monday.

Ice jams could cause flooding on the Cannonball which could cause flood problems at Flasher and Breien and possibly further upstream in the Mott areas, Stommel said.

The area east of Amidon which empties into the Cannonball basin has a melted water content of about two inches, Stommel said, which is above average.

The snowpack on the upper Heart is about 500 per cent of the 10-year average.

Ice jams have caused some flooding on the Little Missouri although the outlook here is for only minor problems, Stommel said.

He said that no problems were anticipated in the Knife River drainage area although there is the possibility of moderate flooding due to ice jams at the confluence with the Missouri.

Stommel reported the following preliminary watershed outlooks:

Yellowstone: — "We're looking pretty definitely for trouble on the Lower Yellow-

stone." During the April-September period 9,360,000 acre-feet of water is expected to pass Sidney, or 147 per cent of average. Problems are expected in the Buford-Trenton area if the usual ice jams form. Ice jams at Sidney and Glendive are possible sometime this month. A problem is the high water level in Lake Sakakawea. A total of 22.5 million acre feet of water is expected to flow into the reservoir from the Yellowstone and Missouri in the Williston area, or 140 per cent of the 15-year average, 1953-67.

Little Missouri — Some minor flooding. Outlook is for 850,000 acre-feet to flow from Little Missouri into Lake Sakakawea, or 173 per cent of 15-year average;

Heart: During March and April 275,000 acre-feet are expected to drain into the Missouri, or 310 per cent above 15-year average. Snowpack is 500 per cent of 10-year average, or 250 per cent over the long term.

Cannonball: Two inches melted in the upper drainage area around Mott. Ice jams could cause downstream problems.

Knife: No specific reports although light to moderate flooding possible due to ice jamming at confluence with Missouri.

Wednesday, March 8, 1972
The BISMARCK TRIBUNE

Medora Dikes As Ice-Jammed Waters Rise

MEDORA (AP) — Efforts to dike the community of Medora continued late Tuesday as the Little Missouri River began to rise again.

By late afternoon, a dike along the town's west side was about 50 per cent completed.

The dike begins at the Burlington Northern Railroad tracks on the town's south side will run across U.S. Highway 10 and up an access road leading into Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park.

According to Whitey Walleen of the U.S. Corps of Engineers who is directing the project, the dike will be five feet high.

March 8, 1972—
The BISMARCK TRIBUNE

Clairmont Bids Low on Work at Pipestem Lake

OMAHA, Neb. (AP) — William Clairmont, Inc., Bismarck, N.D., is the apparent low bidder for construction of the embankment and outlet works for Pipestem Lake near Jamestown, N.D., the Army Engineers reported in Omaha Wednesday.

Clairmont bid \$3,920,591.50, the lowest of 12 submitted for the work which will include 2.3 million yards of excavation. The embankment will total 2,265,000 yards; and 114,000 tons of riprap and 50,000 tons of spalls will be placed.

said. He said the ice jams were two and three miles long.

Cornell said there was no actual flooding early Tuesday, but the threat of it was very real and "if another ice jam moves in from the south

Flooding in Medora

The DeMores State Historical Site in Medora was flooded Thursday by water behind an ice jam on the Little Missouri River. The water receded later in the week. Now, however, the waters are rising above flood stage again, and the site was sandbagged Monday night. The chimney, one of the state's well-known landmarks, is from the old DeMores packing plant.

Sandbag Medora Against Flooding

MEDORA (AP) — Sandbags were being placed around the De Mores Historic Site and the Teddy Roosevelt Cabin in the Theodore Roosevelt National Park Tuesday as high water threatened to jump the banks of the Little

said.

Ice jams south of Medora, a rustic tourist community in southwest North Dakota, were reported clogging the river path about every 10 miles up the river.

Cornell said the sandbagging operations were ordered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as a precautionary measure after the National Guard flew along the river Monday.

"The dams aren't holding water anymore, it's getting out under them," Cornell

scheduled to arrive in the community Tuesday to begin work on a levee.

Cornell said the water level was near flood stage. The river flooded last Thursday and Friday in the region and water reached a depth of three feet in the area around the historic site but caused no damage in the community. Some lowland ranches suffered some flooding. Ranchers took the precaution of moving cattle herds to higher ground.

at Pipestem Lake which was begun last July and substantially completed in November.

The embankment and outlet work is expected to be completed by Nov. 1, 1974.

crossed late Thursday.

Medora school children spent a part of Monday afternoon filling sandbags, but no areas in town had been sandbagged Tuesday.

North Dakota civil defense director Ron Affeldt, who flew the river south of Medora Monday, said three ice jams are lodged in bends in the river south of Medora.

A fourth jam extends nearly a mile from the Interstate 94 bridge into the town.

That's the jam that's causing trouble, Billings County Sheriff Ted Cornell and park superintendent James Thompson, said Tuesday that water was flowing under the jam.

Forecasts for southwestern North Dakota indicated continued below-freezing temperatures at least until the weekend.

Can Manic Rise

MEDORA (AP) — A dike along the west side of Medora has been completed and a rise of six feet in the Little Missouri River would be required for significant flooding to occur.

James Thompson, superintendent of Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, which is headquartered here, said water rose slightly Tuesday night but began to fall again Wednesday morning.

The earthen dike, constructed Tuesday by volunteers under the direction of the Army Corps of Engineers, runs from the Burlington Northern railroad tracks at the southern edge of the town past the park headquarters and visitors center at the northwest corner.

Bismarck, N. D., Tuesday, March 14, 1972

Levies Protect Mandan

Rising Heart River Hits Record Level

Mandan residents kept a wary eye on the ice-clogged Missouri River Tuesday as the Heart River, which flows into the Big Muddy southeast of Mandan continued, to rise.

City Engineer George Toman reported that Heart gauges west of Mandan indicated the Heart was at a record level.

However, the river, now at 1,652 feet above sea level, was still being contained within the protective levies.

Water had not reached the pavement on Highway 10, although the road was closed from west of Mandan to the

N.D. 25 junction to permit crews to pump runoff water from the residential and commercial area in the flood plain west of Mandan into the Heart.

Although the Corps of Engineers dropped Garrison Dam releases beginning Saturday, the Missouri was still gorged with ice at the confluence with the Heart.

Toman said he was concerned because of ice jams in the Heart, now at record levels, and the water was still rising.

Mandan levies had eight feet of freeboard Tuesday noon, Toman said, but the key factor

will be the clearing of ice in the Missouri to let the flooding Heart in the lower channel out.

The National Weather Service reported the Heart was running full with a gauge of 24 feet and rising at Sunny west of Mandan at 9 a.m. Tuesday.

Ice continued to pile up south of Mandan from the Fort McKeen bridge to the railroad bridge.

Water was still spilling into the Heart basin Tuesday.

Dickinson Dam reported a 4 a.m. gauge of 20.12 feet and water was spilling out at the rate of 4,560 cubic feet per se-

cond.

The gauge at Heart Butte Dam read 2,070.80, a rise of three feet in the past 24 hours and the overflow rate was 3,200 cubic feet per second.

HIGHWAY 10 west of Mandan was closed Tuesday to allow crews to pump snow-melt water out of the residential and commercial areas south of the Burlington Northern right-of-way.

Melting water in that area is trapped between the railroad embankment and the flood levies. The water was being pumped at the rate of 10,000 gallons per minute into the Heart.

south and east of Mandan, water continued to rise as the ice gorge jammed against the solid ice in the Missouri River at the mouth of the Heart.

The Heart climbed four feet from 7 p.m. Monday to midnight, then slightly more than half a foot until 7 a.m. Tuesday and was reported rising at the rate of about three inches per hour since then.

CREWS WERE PREPARING the flood gate east of Mandan on Business 10 between Bismarck and Mandan in case the rising water isn't checked.

The flood plain southeast of Mandan was reported rapidly filling with water Tuesday as the spring runoff waters continued to pour downstream.

The Frank Mrnak residence at 716 11th Ave. SW, across from the Mandan Country Club, was surrounded by runoff water which was trapped behind the Heart flood levies.

Ice continued to jam Square Butte Creek north of Mandan. The creek continued to spill out into the lowland areas.

Andy Mork, whose farm is isolated by the flood waters, was critical of Corps of Engineers control of the Missouri River.

MORK SAID that "the Corps of Engineers hasn't shown enough concern to control the flow of the Missouri River during this time of the year when the runoff causes considerable problems on the small rivers feeding into the Missouri."

George Craft, area engineer at Riverdale, said that releases from Garrison Dam, which had been averaging 28,000-30,000 cubic feet per second during most of the winter period, were cut to 15,000 per day starting at 10 a.m. Saturday.

"The pramry purpose for this was to lower the water level at the mouth of the Heart," Craft said.





Square Butte Creek Continues to Overflow

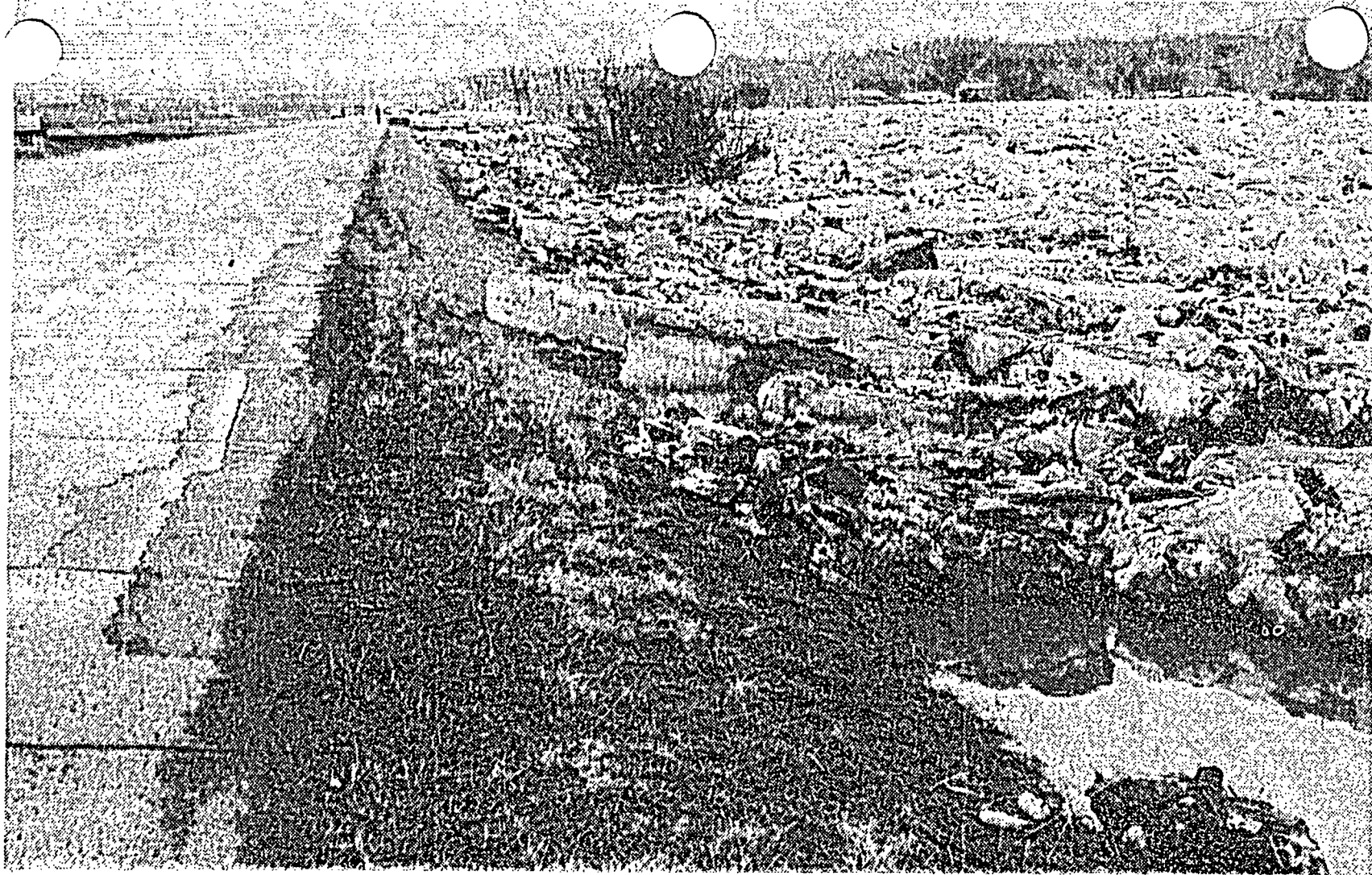
of the Missouri tributaries and cold weather along the Missouri channel had compounded the problem.

CRAFT SAID there are open leads in the Missouri from about two miles south of Washburn to about Ricker's Riverside Marine just south of the Memorial Bridge at Bismarck.

Although the leads were not connected Tuesday, Craft said continued warm weather should clear out the ice in the Missouri which will ease the situation.

The spring thaw came earlier and suddenly, Craft said, and the melt in the upper reaches was higher than average.

Lake Sakakawea was as 1,841.2 feet above sea level Tuesday, or up .6 of a foot since the previous day.



—(Tribune Photo by Bob Felckert)

Heart River Ice Covers West Mandan Flood Plain

Heart River Stabilizes But Other Slope Area Streams Continue Rise

Conditions on the Heart River below Mandan were improved Wednesday but lowland flooding on a number of Missouri River

tour of the levy system, Wednesday morning.

Ice in the river channel through Mandan loosened and

River loosened Tuesday at the creek mouth.

Andy Mork said that the creek had dropped about two feet by late Tuesday afternoon.

Farm homes in the area were still isolated by the flooding water which made mush of the lowland roads.

The National Weather Service reported Wednesday that Missouri River tributaries on both sides were beginning to rise due to the heavy runoff.

Temperatures into the 50s and

cubic feet per second and flooding farm land in the area.

Beaver Creek near Linton was at 11.82 feet and flowing 321 cubic feet per second. A rise in Beaver Creek is expected to reach Linton sometime Thursday.

An above average snowpack plus a sudden warming beginning last week has compounded the problems on the small streams and creeks which eventually empty into the Missouri River.

warm weather through Sunday.

Mandan City Engineer George Toman said the water in the lower Heart channel was stabilized Wednesday morning after creeping to within six inches of the top of the protective levy.

Ice covered the flood plain on the south reach of the Heart and Toman said there was some flooding on the William Higgins property as water from the Heart seeped around the end of the levy and backed into the area.

"The Heart has had no change on the lower end since 7:30 this morning," Toman said. "The water is about two feet from the top of the levy."

However, Toman said that the situation will be clearer about 4 p.m. Wednesday when water pouring in from the streams above Mandan reaches the lower part of the river.

"The Missouri ice is still as solid as though it's anchored in there," Toman said after a

midnight Tuesday causing the Heart to climb in the lower reach.

Toman said there was "a pretty treacherous four hours or so" after midnight Wednesday. Authorities warned persons living in the area between Mandan and Bismarck to be ready to evacuate early Wednesday.

However, the water started receding after surging to within half a foot of the levy top.

Toman said that cooler temperatures overnight helped to stem the rise in the Heart River.

While the Heart was dropping west of Mandan, pumps drawing water out and over Highway 10, which was opened to light travel, were having difficulty keeping up with a rise of between eight and 10 inches. People were reported to be moving out of the area where runoff was causing flood conditions.

Square Butte Creek north of Mandan was reported gradually dropping as ice in the Missouri

runoff.

The Knife River was reported flooding in the Beulah area, stopping travel on N.D. 49. Thirty families were driven from their homes at Beulah and six families were evacuated at Zap.

Flooding was reported in lowland areas around Hazen and several families left their homes there. The Knife was reported over the bridge at the west end of Hazen.

Spring Creek was reported on the rise.

Flooding on the Cannonball was reported at Breten and was over N.D. 6 in that area. Ice was moving freely in the Cannonball Wednesday morning.

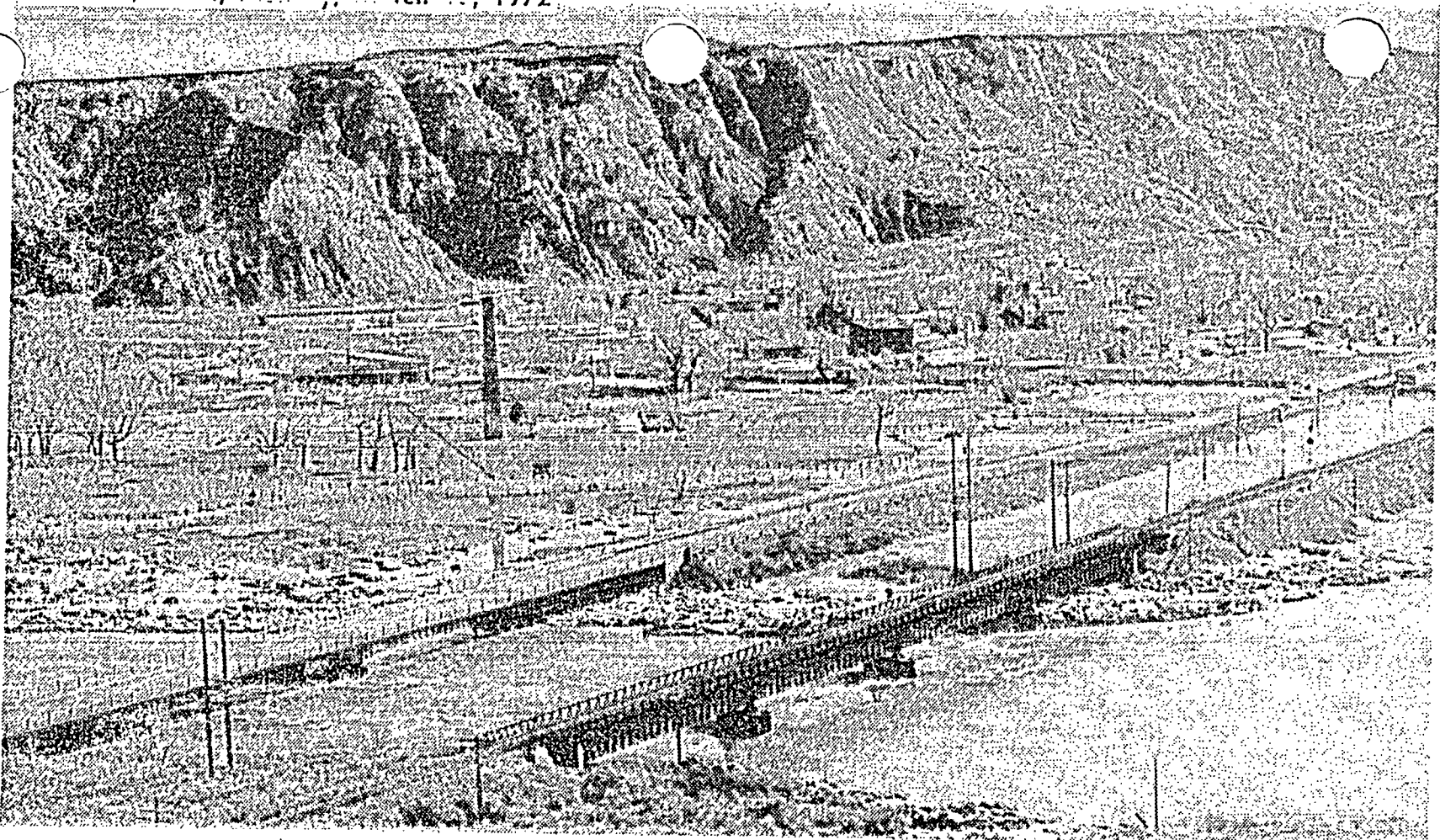
Cedar Creek at Raleigh was reported over its banks in low areas, while Pretty Rock Creek was spilling over roads in that area.

East of the Missouri, Apple Creek was flooding in spots. The gauge at Menoken was at 11.86 Tuesday afternoon and the river was flowing at about 626

with a solid ice cover at several spots where tributaries normally empty into the big river.

A cold front was forecast to move into North Dakota on Sunday which will drop temperatures, particularly during the night hours and give some relief to the sudden runoff.

Streams through western North Dakota were reported running bankful or over as the runoff drained from the hills.



—Tribune Photo by Fraser Sorilo

Medora Holds Her Breath

As the temperatures climbed Saturday, the Badlands town of Medora waited hopefully for the ice to breakup on the Little Missouri and the serious flood potential to diminish. It happened Saturday afternoon. But before it did, dirt dikes had to be

built around several of the town's landmarks and along the already-flooded area to prevent the swollen river from causing further damage.

Mott Families Flee Rising Waters

MOTT (AP) — Heavy flooding of the Cannonball River forced 30 families in west Mott to evacuate their homes, but caused no injuries Monday.

Hettinger County Sheriff Earl Kramer said evacuations began Sunday night and were completed Monday.

the floodwaters have been removed.

He said a backhoe Sunday was used to clear ice away from the bridge, but the jam held.

"The river is running full all the way from New England to

Schafer reported Monday that a few places along the Little Missouri had flooded Sunday, but no homes were threatened.

"It was mostly in the low lands. A few ranchers sand-bagged their property to protect some out buildings, but no one

chance it might."

The Heart River is a night river, the critical periods are from 5 p.m., on, after the snow melts and flows into it," he said.

Officials in Williston said Monday the Yellowstone River

The families, he said, were told to evacuate by members of the Mott Fire Department who then helped place them in private homes until the floods subsided. The firemen were helped by a unit of the North Dakota National Guard.

Roland Kuebler, a fireman, said the water was three feet over the banks in places.

The flood was caused by an ice jam near the bridge connecting west Mott with the main part of the city, he said.

Kramer said a few families were able to move some furniture before leaving their homes.

The sheriff said West Mott is a residential area and that all of the families threatened by

too, said Kramer.

The National Weather Service in Bismarek said Monday there was danger of flooding downstream from Mott on the Cannonball River.

Kramer said the flood is the worst the city has suffered since 1950.

"That was a much worse flood than this though — it took entire buildings with it," he said.

Officials in Medora said ice jams for which they diked the city broke Saturday, removing the threat of large-scale flooding there. Monday the Little Missouri was reported running swiftly.

In Walford City, McKenzie County Sheriff Gerald F.

man who said he's been watching the river with a spotter scope, and it seems to be going down now," he said.

Low lying areas in Mandan were also flooded Monday, according to Morton County Sheriff Ed Wingenbach.

"The Heart River has a risen a little since last night, but not much . . . it hasn't threatened the city yet, anyway," he said.

George Toman of Toman Engineering Co. in Mandan, engineers for the lower Heart River Water Management District, said the river has been flowing over its banks since Sunday.

"Mandan hasn't flooded yet, but we're keeping our fingers crossed. There's always the

in the area.

Williams County Sheriff LeRoy Lutz of Williston flew over the area southwest of the city at the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers

Dorgan was cautious about over the same dollars.

only more merchants tugging in Bismarek would mean arguments that increased retail also tends to discount at the Capitol City. The increase its ability to draw shoppers to expanded its trade territory and retail capacity Bismarek has argument that by expanding its

The figures lend weight to the previous year. 1971, compared to \$295,195,626 ment showed \$233,708,669 for released by the Tax Depart-

The total sales figures Bismarek. titles on the north edge of Bismarek and the opening of K-mart fac-

He Riverdale Office:

Area Engineer Craft Announces Retirement

George P. Craft, area engineer of the Lake Sakakawea Area, Corps of Engineers, Riverdale, said he will be taking early retirement to become what he has announced his retirement effective June 30, 1972.

Craft, who moved to Riverdale from Grand Forks Air Force Base as assistant area engineer in September 1962, has been head of the area office since July 1963 around till we get tired of it," when he succeeded Col. Thomas Barry.

Craft accepted early retirement under a program of the Dept. of Defense which encourages such retirement for budget reasons. No successor has been named.

Craft's career with the Corps dates back to July 5, 1939, although he was in private business for a period in the early 1940's. Born and raised at North Dakota and currently is Aurora, Neb., Craft began work directing work on the Pipestem Dam, four miles north of Jamestown.

Craft sees continual growth in irrigation District out of the visitor traffic along Lake Sakakawea although he recognized that further recreational development may be slow. He pointed out that the Corps' present policy is to try to get local people to manage and operate recreational areas. But because of limited local funds, development has been slow.

Once a project (such as Garrison Dam and Reservoir) is completed "construction-wise," almost all funding for recreational development is on a 50-50 matching basis. (The Garrison project was officially completed in 1966 although the dam was partially operational as early as 1954.)

Federal money is available, if matched, but development is oftentimes slow because plans must be prepared, advanced and approved and then the funds

Craft, who will be 57 on May 29, said he will be taking early retirement to become what he quipped would be "a professional bum." He and his wife Lenora Evelyn have a trailer home and expect to begin traveling by going to Canada upon his retirement. "We'll just bum around till we get tired of it,"

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The BISMARCK TRIBUNE-
Wednesday, March 15, 1972

Pipestem Work Pact Will Go to Clairmont

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sens. Milton R. Young, R-N.D., and Quentin N. Burdick, D-N.D. said Tuesday they had been informed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers that it would award a contract for \$3,920,591 to William Clairmont, Inc., of Bismarck for construction of an earth-filled dam and connecting outlet works at Pipestem Lake northwest of Jamestown.

The work will include 2,300,000 cubic yards of excavation with the embankment totaling 2,265,000 cubic yards of dirt fill, 114,000 tons of riprap and 50,000 tons of spalls.

Clairmont was also prime contractor for the initial work at Pipestem Lake. That work started in July, 1971 and was substantially completed last November. Present plans call for completion of the embankment and outlet works by November 1974.

The BISMARCK TRIBUNE
Tuesday, May 23, 1972

Camping Fees Set At Sites in Dakota

OMAHA, Neb. (AP) — The Army Corps of Engineers at Omaha has designated campgrounds at Corps of Engineers lakes in 22 states including North Dakota and South Dakota as sufficiently developed to charge camp fees.

The fees will be \$2 per night at the downstream area at Gavins Point Dam, Randall Creek Park and American Creek at Fort Randall Dam, downstream area and Indian Creek at Oahe Dam, all in South Dakota and at the downstream area at Garrison Dam in North Dakota.

Those sites provide tent-trailer pads, hot water showers, electrical hookups, toilets, controlled access and circulatory roads.

The Army announcement said except for the camping fee no other fees would be charged.

The BISMARCK TRIBUNE—Thursday, May 18, 1972

Goof Raises Flood Threat

By The Associated Press

An error in the release of water from the Jamestown reservoir Wednesday morning has resulted in some flooding in the lower James River below Jamestown, according to the National Weather Service.

Instead of an intended 60 cubic feet per second release of water, 600 cubic feet per second was released between 8 a.m. and 1 p.m., the service explained.

This, it said, will cause some lowland areas to flood for a short period of time and may threaten cattle and other livestock that may be pastured in the river bottoms. Machinery may also be in danger of inundation if it has been stored near the river, the service added.

The service said it will take until about Friday morning for the crest to reach LaMoure, and by that time the water will have flattened and it is believed that there will be little threat of flooding in

Corps Seeking Sale of Hotel Cafeteria Building

The Corps of Engineers has issued bid invitations for the sale of buildings located at Riverdale. George Craft, area manager, stated that the two buildings for sale are the two-story hotel-cafeteria and annex dormitory. The buildings are available for inspection by prospective bidders.

All inquiries concerning the sale should be directed to the office of the chief, Real Estate Office, H.F. Josephson, at Riverdale.

Additional bid invitations are available upon request. Sealed bids will be received at the Administration Building, Corps of Engineers, Riverdale, May 23 until 10:30 a.m. at which time a public bid opening will be held.

2 SUN, Jamestown, N.D.
Sat., July 22, 1972

Engineers Corps Chief Visits Here

Brig. Gen. Edwin T. O'Donnell, chief of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Missouri River division at Omaha visited North Dakota this week and spent Wednesday in Jamestown inspecting the process of construction work on the Pipestem Dam being built a few miles northwest of this city.

To a group of Jamestown city officials, Stutsman County Commissioners and businessmen and members of the North Dakota Water Users Board who entertained the general and his party on the east bank of the Jamestown Reservoir following his all-day tour of Corps-supervised facilities built and building here, O'Donnell stated that he was "very pleased with the way the work is going" on Pipestem Creek, and "also impressed

developed jointly by the Corps and the Mountrail County Park Board, a recreational project that is expected to be built in stages over a number of years. Some of the work done locally will be matched by federal outlays, he said.

received his government engineering rating. Craft continued to work at Pickstown until March 1955 when he returned to Omaha where he was project engineer on construction of SAC headquarters at Offutt AFB. He remained there until March 1957 when he became assistant area engineer at Grand Forks AFB; in June of that year he became area engineer, a position he held until moving to Riverdale in September 1962.

The Crafts have one son, George P. Craft Jr. of Los Angeles, Calif., and two daughters, Mrs. Gerald (Lenora) Quackenbush of Valdosta, Ga., and Mrs. David (Barbara) Miller of Los Angeles. Barbara is a graduate of Riverdale High School.

The area with the greatest service said, will be in the reaches about 15-20 miles south of Jamestown. Below that point, the river should flatten rapidly and not be more than a foot over its normal depth by the time it reaches LaMoure.

Tuesday, May 30, 1972

THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE

Recreational Area At New Town Opens

NEW TOWN (AP) — The new Four Bears recreational complex near New Town opened over the weekend.

The Four Bears complex is located west of New Town on Lake Sakakawea and its facilities include a 40-room hotel with an indoor swimming pool, restaurant, and lounge, campsites, picnic sites, boat launching facilities and a museum.

Robert Hamilton of Thiokol Chemical Corp. in Salt Lake City, Utah, has been hired to manage the complex for one year.

have given the Corps and the construction contractor maximum cooperation in the damsite work."

Some of those in the general party were Leonard Helma, project Corps engineer located at Jamestown; Alfred Haaland of Riverdale; James King; Gus Karabatsus; Harry Dolphin; Lloyd Duschka and Charlie Heim. The group from Omaha met with water users and local and state officials interested in irrigation projections at luncheon at Ebertz Cafe.

Beulah Flood Termed Worst In 2 Decades

Water was dropping in the Knife River Thursday, ending what was apparently the worst flood at Beulah in more than two decades.

Between 150 and 200 homes in South Beulah were flooded when the Knife surged into the area beginning Monday and Beulah Mayor Wilmer Wiedrich estimated about 250 persons were forced from their homes.

The Red Cross served breakfast at the Beulah city hall Thursday and Wiedrich said most of the displaced families were staying with friends and relatives in the area.

THE KNIFE RIVER at Beulah had dropped about eight inches Thursday morning, Wiedrich said.

"I would say it will be another 36 hours before some of these families can get back to their homes," the Beulah city official said.

The flooding at Beulah was the greatest since the early Fifties, Wiedrich said.

"I would say it was as bad as the spring flood of 1950-51 when we had all that snow," he said.

But, Wiedrich said Thursday "I don't think we'll have any more problems."

THE WATER IN THE Knife channel was gradually lowering and Wiedrich said that while the river will spread out into lowland areas downstream, apparently the worst of the flooding has passed.

some water from the Knife spilled into the area south and east of Hazen. Farms to the south had water and four homes just east of Hazen and across the Burlington Northern tracks had water seeping into the basements past sandbag revetments.

There was no water in Hazen north of the railroad tracks, however.

Electrical power was restored at Hazen after a 10-hour blackout Wednesday, caused when a high-voltage power line tumbled, probably after being weakened by ice chunks in the river.

Richard L. Jacobsen, Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. district manager at Bismarck, said the service went out at 12:45 p.m. Wednesday and was restored at 10:55 p.m. Wednesday night.

CREWS HAD TO fight the surging water in boats to string three lines across the Knife to restore service at Hazen, Jacobsen said.

A boat was lost during the operation, he said.

"We had lots of trouble with the current . . . it was very swift," the MDU official said. "A boat swamped leaving three of our men dangling from a tree and two others hanging from the structure they were trying to connect the power line to."

Jacobsen said three towers, carrying the 41,600 volt power line, were standing in six to eight feet of water but apparently only the tower which fell had been undermined.

Beulah was hardest hit so far of communities watching the early spring runoff swell creeks and streams in western North Dakota.

AL REBHAIN, acting Beulah police chief, said "We had a behind Heart Butte Dam may few caved - in basements and require moving the units. some roads were washed out, but no one was injured. If it wasn't for all the sandbagging we did yesterday, I don't think we'd have saved our water treatment plant and then we'd be in

THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE, BISMARCK, N.D., MAY 12, 1972

Area Flood Waters Recede After Hitting Record Levels

(Continued from Page 1)

real trouble."

Mayor Wiedrich said that the city had been able to protect the filtration plant by sandbagging and pumps kept water from rising in the city sewers, which prevented basement flooding in the commercial district.

The Knife River still was flowing over N.D. 49 just south of Beulah closing the highway to traffic.

The Heart River was dropping southeast of Mandan Thursday and Mandan City Engineer George Toman said that the worst was over there.

THERE WAS some rise in the Heart at Mandan late Wednesday but the protective diking was able to handle the water and Toman said Thursday that the water level in the Heart was slowly dropping.

He said that pumping across U.S. Highway 10 west of the city was being stopped and the road was to be opened to traffic Thursday.

The camp site at the confluence of the Heart and Missouri Rivers, the Weather Service said, flooded Wednesday but buildings were sandbagged and the area was later drained by pumps.

Several businesses on U.S. Highway 10 between Mandan and Bismarck also were evacuated Wednesday, the service said.

Owners of trailers in the lower end of Lake Tschida were advised that rising water there could require moving the units.

Gauges at the dam indicated

the water level had risen 3.5 feet by Thursday morning. The water level was at 2,078 feet above sea level and the discharge rate of 3,600 cubic feet per second was far below the inflow.

Water behind Dickinson Dam crested about 36 hours ago, the National Weather Service said Thursday morning, and water was flowing from the dam at 1,950 cubic feet per second.

The Cannonball crested at 14.40 feet at Breien during the night and Thursday morning was at 14.30 feet, more than 6 feet over flood stage, but was gradually falling.

Beaver Creek on the east side of the Missouri River near Linton, fed by Spring Creek as the runoff hit simultaneously, spilled from its banks causing some flooding in the old town area west of U.S. Highway 83.

Ice under the first of three bridges, this one located north of Linton, was dynamited Wednesday to relieve the clogging which had caused flooding at the Bennie Wald farm. Apparently sandbags kept the river water from the house, but farmland and an improved county road in the area was underwater.

The crest on Beaver Creek was expected to pass Linton sometime Thursday as the drainage area from Burnstad Lake continued to pour water into the outlet.

Beaver Creek at Linton was reported dropping early Thursday, but a rise was expected as warmer daylight hours speeded the melting.

Jim Eastgate, a Burleigh County Water Management Dis-

trict commissioner, said that Burnt Creek north of Bismarck had spilled over its banks and while major roads were still opened some families found the roads into their places were underwater.

Eastgate also said that the Burnt Creek flooding was not as much as in previous years.

He said that apparently the crest hit sometime Sunday or Monday.

is \$11.6 million, of which connecting roadways to be financed by North Dakotans would cost an estimated \$2.4 million.

Alternate E, nearer to Beaver Creek and connecting to Linton on the east, involves a 3,515-foot bridge on a 20.4 mile route. Total cost is estimated at \$14.3 million, of which \$3 million is for connecting roads.

Both bridges proposed for the Fort Yates area would be more than a mile long.

Alternate A, the longest and most expensive route, calls for an 8,448-foot bridge, starting on the east side of Fort Yates. The route connecting it to N.D. 24 and U.S. 83 would be 25.6 miles at a projected cost of \$26 million. Of this, roadway obligations would be \$3.6 million.

Alternate B, with a 6,130-foot bridge starting to the northeast of Fort Yates, would cost an estimated \$21 million. Approximately \$2.7 million would be for connecting roadways on a 23-mile total route.

The Highway Department reported it is undecided as to what type of structure an Oahe bridge would be, but department engineer Clay Sorneson

Oahe Bridge Hearing Held

By STEVE SCHMIDT
Tribune Staff Writer

FORT YATES — After a public hearing Thursday on where to build a bridge across Lake Oahe, the North Dakota Highway Department decided to eliminate one of its five choices.

Highway commissioner Walt Hjelle explained that because of lack of favorable testimony here, the department would shelve the possibility of constructing a bridge midway between Linton and Fort Yates.

Fourteen persons, from among 60 at the Fort Yates hearing, presented views that saw-sawed between approval of building a bridge near Fort Yates or building it on a direct route to Linton.

A second hearing on Lake Oahe bridge construction was scheduled for Friday morning at Linton.

The Highway Department will accept written comments for the hearing abstracts until May 30.

After the public hearings, the department will have a bridge and connecting road route approved by the Federal Highway Administration and then seek final congressional authorization, hopefully within the next year, Hjelle said.

The commissioner reported at the hearing that the tentative date for letting construction bids is October, 1973. He said the Oahe Bridge may be open for traffic in the fall of 1976.

Bridge and causeway construction will be funded by the U. S. Corps of Engineers; while financing the connecting roads is a state and local obligation.

All five alternate bridge routes discussed at Fort Yates would connect N.D. Highway 24 with Lewis and Clark Trail 1804 and U.S. Highway 83 to the east of Lake Oahe.

In 1970 Congress authorized constructing a bridge midway between Bismarck and Mobridge, S.D., in order to close the gap in North Dakota's southern Highway system.

Traveling distances will become shorter, and there will be subsequent economic, social and recreational opportunities because of a bridge.

Two of the four bridge and connecting road routes now approved by the Highway Department would cross Lake Oahe north of the Beaver Creek mouth, linking up to the east in the Linton area.

The other two bridge sites are in the vicinity of Fort Yates and would connect to the Strasburg area or south of it.

Alternates connecting to Linton are the shortest, most inexpensive route, it was disclosed at the hearing.

Alternate D, the cheapest, would involve a 3,020 foot bridge, and the entire route, counting roads, would be 19.9 miles. The Highway Department's projected cost estimate

ture is being considered.

Charles Gullicks of the Highway Department, in summarizing an environmental impact statement concerning the bridge, said there will be both beneficial and adverse effects.

He mentioned as benefits, better access to points across the river, more business opportunities to serve increased traffic and the chance for better distribution of wholesale goods, particularly from Bismarck-Mandan.

Adverse effects of bridge construction, he said, might be right-of-way acquisitions, possibility of erosion on construction sites, water pollution in areas where fill is dumped into the reservoir and use of land that might be otherwise irrigated.

Commissioner Hjelle said the Highway Department has not yet undertaken a full economic impact study in regards to the Oahe Bridge project, but will do so before final approval is given by Congress.

It's Indians Vs. Anglers Near Oahe

By BILL TILLOTSON
Tribune Staff Writer

Friction has developed between Indians on the Standing Rock Reservation and fishermen who have been invading the reservation lands in increasing numbers.

It's a complex situation and attitudes vary sharply, although the fact that a problem has developed is generally acknowledged.

Indians claim that fishermen trespass on private and tribal lands leaving piles of litter, destroyed fences, damaged pasture and burned hayland.

Fishermen attempting to use the public lands on the edge of the Oahe Reservoir report they have been harassed by reservation residents.

Because of the peculiar legal status of Indians and because the reservation is a federal enclave, there are problems of jurisdiction.

Tempers have flared on both sides.

And there are those who are inclined to place much of the blame on Corps of Engineers policies.

The problem, basically, is that while the lands taken for the Oahe Reservoir are public lands, there is very limited access to those recreational areas.

To get to some of the better fishing spots, it is necessary to cross other than public land. Some of this is in private ownership, and some of it is held by the Standing Rock Sioux tribe.

There have been fishermen who have been poor guests, and they have made it tough on those who follow.

Pat McLaughlin, acting chairman of the Standing Rock Tribal Council, acknowledged that some of the Indian people have been "stirred up."

"It's some of the non-Indian people who come through the Indian ranchers' property littering and tearing down fences who have caused the trouble," McLaughlin said.

"To get to certain places on the taking land, they have to go across Indian land and they don't ask permission, or anything," he said. "Taking land" is land the government acquired for the reservoir.

A meeting was held at Fort Yates several weeks ago among tribal council representatives, federal officials and

but, the state officials said. "We had a very serious problem on the south side of Sakakawea a number of years ago."

The problem of trespass on Indian land was solved, Stuart said, through the cooperative efforts of the county commissioners and the Fort Berthold Tribal Council.

Three or four miles of public road were constructed into the lake area.

But in this case the tribe had been paid for hunting and fishing rights. On Oahe, no payments have been made.

Do Indians still have their ancestral hunting and fishing rights on Oahe?

"Nobody has ever ruled on that that I know," he said.

But there are some Indians who believe that the increasing numbers of non-Indian fishermen are taking something which belongs to the Indian, and this has added another dimension to the problem.

So unresolved friction between fishermen and Indians has developed.

Anton Paul, 505 Fourth St. NE, Mandan, reports he was assaulted while he and his family and two other families attempted to camp north of Fort Yates on the weekend before the Fourth of July.

Paul, a construction worker at the Basin Electric plant south of Stanton, explained he was kicked in the stomach during an encounter with four Indians who demanded liquor, and then, when they were turned down, they ordered Paul and his friends away from the river claiming they were trespassing.

The Indians were armed and there was a shot fired, Paul said.

In a detailed letter about the incident to Gov. William L. Guy, Paul said, "Because of a few dangerous individuals, even residents of North Dakota are not safe when they go camping. What will happen to the tourism of North Dakota?"

Paul said that in the party were Leonard Leingang and Jim Friedt and their families. A total of nine children were camping with their parents near the river at a spot eight miles south of the Solen turnoff and three miles east.

He said that he reported the incident immediately to authorities, turned in an automobile license number and later identified the car while it was parked at Fort Yates.

But after making his report, Paul said, he's gotten a run-around from authorities and has been unable to find out if any disposition was made in the case.

Paul said others in Mandan had been harassed while fishing near Fort Yates.

Other area fishermen, however, say they had no difficulty fishing in the Missouri River near Fort Yates.

Paul said he intended to push for some action by the authorities involved.

"If something isn't done soon I'm going to go to Senator Burdick," Paul said in reference to Sen. Quentin N. Burdick, D-N.D.

McLaughlin said that the tribal council planned to make a full report to the governor on the Paul case.

An investigation has been made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the information turned into the office of U.S. District Atty. Harold Bullis at Fargo.

Bullis said after receipt of a report on the incident, "I felt it was a matter for the tribal court at that stage. I didn't feel the facts as presented to me warranted any action by my

the BISMARCK TRIBUNE—
Saturday, September, 2, 1972

Omaha District Engineer Named

OMAHA, Neb. — Col. Alfred L. Griebing, an officer in the Army Corps of Engineers, recently assumed position of District Engineer, Omaha District. He succeeds Col. B. P. Pendergrass.

The new district engineer is responsible for the Corps' water resources program in the 400,000 square mile Missouri River Basin. Col. Griebing also has the responsibility for Corps military construction for the U.S. Army and Air Force in 13 states, including North Dakota.

Col. Griebing most recently served in Vietnam as Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army Engineer Command and Commander of the U.S. Army Engineer Group, Vietnam. Besides other foreign assignments, the new district engineer had served in the Omaha District in 1953 as construction inspector and as resident engineer at various military sites.

September 13, 1972—The BISMARCK TRIBUNE

Corps to Maintain

up the situation and to clarify the Indians' rights in the situation.

"I don't think anything was settled," he said.

Mrs. Alvina Greybear, tribal secretary, named the Corps of Engineers for allowing the situation to develop.

"The Corps hasn't put up any access roads to the lake, and this has caused all the trouble," Mrs. Greybear said.

The property along the lake up to the taking line belongs to the Corps of Engineers, she said. "But the rest is all Indian land, either tribal or private."

She said the road system in Sioux County, particularly access to the reservoir, is primitive.

"Our road situation is so bad down here," she said.

Russ Stuart, state game and fish commissioner, also was critical of Corps of Engineers policies and the agency's tendency to dump such problems into the laps of local officials.

In the case of Indian lands taken for Lake Sakakawea, Stuart said, Indians were indemnified for the loss of hunting and fishing. That wasn't the case on Oahe.

And then, Stuart said, the Corps of Engineers has failed to provide any access to the public land.

"It's a very, very mixed up situation," Stuart said. "And the situation becomes more severe every year as more people go there to fish."

Stuart said that as a minimum the Corps should mark the boundary lines so that fishermen would know what is public and what is Indian land and therefore land closed to the general public.

over to Henry Gayton, who is in charge of the law and order office at Fort Yates. Gayton has been on annual leave, and no one else admitted to any knowledge " " had been done about Paul's complaint.

There appeared to be some question about whether the encounter was on public land or on private land and whether there was a question of trespass. This still left unresolved the question of whether the amount of force alleged by Paul was justified by the situation.

Sioux County Sheriff Kenneth L. Snider said that while the reservation was outside his jurisdiction, he was still concerned about a situation involving threats with firearms.

He said he's heard of disputes between Indians and non-Indians, but this was the first report he'd received concerning an actual assault.

"I've investigated incidents where fishermen went in and made a figure eight with a four-wheel drive vehicle and where a gate post was pulled down," Snider said.

"On opening day someone left a campfire burning and it burned hayland near Fort Yates," he said.

Mrs. Greybear said that the fire on the open of the fishing season burned over a mile of hayland along the Missouri River.

It appears that the geese will be flying before the situation will be resolved.

But when the ice hardens in the Missouri, there may be more time for consideration of what, while it may not be a unique problem, has put a strain on Indian and non-Indian relations along the Missouri south of Bismarck.

Releases from Missouri River main stem reservoirs will be held at high levels throughout November in order to evacuate storage space for spring run-off next year, according to Army Corps of Engineer officials.

An additional six million acre-feet of flood storage must be evacuated from the system before winter river freeze-up, according to Brig. Gen. Edwin T. O'Donnell, Missouri River Division Engineer for the corps.

Future Oahe power plant releases will vary from day to day. The elevation is expected to drop about five feet during September.

Garrison releases will be continued near 20-25 thousand cfs, with Lake Sakakawea expected to lower about a foot in September.

Despite inflows well above normal, reservoir levels were lowered substantially during August, the greatest withdrawal coming from Oahe Reservoir.

Pool elevation was lowered 3.5 feet in Oahe, registering 1610.9 feet above sea level on Aug. 31. The total water in storage in the reservoir was 20,341,000 acre-feet a decrease of 1,115,000 feet during August. This figure is 14,841,000 acre-feet above the minimum pool.

In Garrison, the pool elevation was 1848.7 feet above sea level on Aug. 31, a loss of two tenths of one foot. The reservoir stands at 17,142,000 acre-feet above the minimum pool level with 22,142,000 acre-feet in storage. This is a loss of 117,000 acre-feet during August.

What if Garrison Dam Should Burst?

People who have been chalking marks on the State Capitol as potential high water levels, if Garrison Dam should suddenly fail, should lower their sights, the Army Corps of Engineers has advised Gov. William L. Guy.

However, south Bismarck and the portion of Mandan in the Heart River flood plain would be under water.

"If there were an immediate and complete failure of Garrison Dam, which is very unlikely, Bismarck would have about eight hours warning before the flood strikes," Brig. Gen. Edwin T. O'Donnell, Missouri River Division engineer with headquarters at Omaha, Neb., advised the State Water Commission.

"The lower part of Bismarck and the portion of Mandan

in the Heart River flood plain would be flooded to an elevation 10 to 15 feet higher than the 1952 flood, which was the highest flood of record and approached elevation 1,645 on the Bismarck gauge," O'Donnell said.

"The community of Stanton, the power plants near Stanton, and the entire flood plain of the Missouri River between Garrison Dam and the Oahe Reservoir would be flooded," he continued. "Loss of life would be especially probable around Stanton and in the first few miles below the dam because of the short warning time."

Gov. Guy asked the State Water Commission to contact the Corps of Engineers last July in the wake of serious flooding at Rapid City. The governor wondered about the

possible consequences of an unpredictable catastrophe such as a severe earthquake or atomic attack.

O'Donnell said that the size of a downstream flood can vary over wide limits because it would depend on the release rates, which in turn vary strongly on the initial extent of damage to the dam embankment and the rate at which erosion of the embankment follows.

"If Garrison Dam were to suffer some unexpected catastrophe, it is more realistic to assume that the massive earth embankment would sustain only partial failure or that the damage would be such that only a potential failure would be threatened," O'Donnell said.

"In this event, the release from the dam would be managed to empty the reservoir as rapidly as practicable. Although, out of necessity, the high releases would flood downstream, warning times would be longer than for a sudden and complete failure, catastrophically high flood stages would be avoided, and loss of life probably could be averted."

The point at which Garrison Dam would flood over Bismarck has been a matter of coffee table speculation for years and from time to time floors of the Capitol are mentioned as potential highwater marks; the fourth floor, sixth floor or eighth floor, to name a few.

However, the 1952 flood at Bismarck came to the roofs of houses on Jefferson Avenue, just south of the Memorial Highway, or 1,644 feet.

The height of the base of the Burlington Northern right-of-way, the foot of the embankment on Front Ave. is about 1,650 feet above mean sea level.

The edge of the embankment west of Fraine Barracks west of Bismarck also is about 1,650 feet.

This is not to minimize the potential damage to Bismarck's water and sewer system, to commercial and residential structures on the south side including the Civic Center and Kirkwood Plaza and the municipal airport.

In a covering letter forwarding the Corps of Engineers' report to the governor, State Engineer Milo W. Hoisveen said the report compares with computations made by the State Water Commission staff.

"As stated in the enclosed report, it is important to realize that the size of the downstream flood can vary over wide limits because of the many variables involved," Hoisveen wrote the governor. "Thus exact predictions are difficult to make."

Tuesday, October 10, 1972—The BISMARCK TRIBUNE

Artists to Compete In Missouri Basin Emblem Designing

OMAHA, Neb. (AP) — Artists have been invited to design an emblem for competition in a final selection for use on all Missouri Basin Commission publications.

The prize for having a design accepted as the official Basin Commission emblem "will be public recognition and accreditation for your artistic efforts," said commission chairman John W. Neuberger.

"We are encouraging artists within the 10 basin states of Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, the Dakotas and Wyoming to participate in this creative effort," he said.

The single drawing should express water and land resources and their uses in the basin, he said.

Designs should be sent not later than Jan. 1, 1973 to Richard E. Brown, executive secretary, Missouri River Basin Commission, Suite 403, 10050 Regency Circle, Omaha, Neb. 68114.

Bismarck, North Dakota, Wednesday, October 18, 1972

\$24.5 Billion Basin Plan Eyed

By STEVE SCHMIDT
Tribune Staff Writer

Several of the nation's top water resource decision makers Wednesday discussed a part that calls for investing \$24.5 billion in Missouri Basin projects during the next 50 years.

By the time the Missouri River Basin

state plus 10 federal agency members, it is in a position to determine future project priorities.

"The things they recommend will have considerable impact on what projects will be done," Brown said this week.

Presently the commission's major planning tool is the basin framework study,

the more significant programs to be implemented at the state-local level by the framework plan is 'flood plain land use management' that should be accomplished in the future."

By checking unwise flood plain occupancy, about 2.2 million acres of flood plain lands can

have a clearer idea of how to meet future shortages of water in the basin.

Wednesday afternoon, they began to tackle the seven-volume Missouri Basin Comprehensive Framework Study, which recommends a general program for developing water resources between now and the year 2020. The framework study is the legacy of the former Missouri Basin Interstate Agency, which began in 1915 and last summer was reorganized into the present Basin Commission.

The new commission is headed by John Neuberger, whose task is to oversee regional planning and information gathering at the Missouri Basin's Omaha headquarters.

Neuberger, former assistant deputy secretary of the Department of Interior's Water and Power Resource office, was named to the Missouri Basin post by President Nixon last spring. The federal government pays his \$36,000 salary.

The commission is set up to be funded half by state money and half by Congressional appropriations funneled through the U.S. Water Resource Council.

Commission Executive Secretary Richard Brown pointed out that because the basin group has the top water officials from each

state, they can serve the needs of the people residing in an area encompassing one-seventh of the United States."

However, Brown noted that parts of the framework study are seven years old and need revision. For example, he mentioned that the current interest in coal development and its relation to water resources development is given little attention in the report.

The report envisions federal, state, local and private expenditures of \$6.5 billion by 1980, an additional \$7.9 billion by 2000 and \$10.1 billion by 2020.

Included in the study's features are:

- Reservoirs for 47 million acre-feet of storage.
- 11 million acres of land irrigated from ground and surface water.
- Improved drainage of 800,000 acres of cropland.
- 5,000 miles of levees and channel improvements for flood protection.
- 10,000 grade stabilization structures for erosion control.
- 2,000 miles of bank stabilization, four million acres for recreational development, 1,000 miles of scenic rivers and 1.2 million acres of wetlands preservation.

According to the study: "Probably one of

environmental enhancement, the study says.

The framework plan recommends specific investigations during the 1970s in developing resources of the James River basin in North and South Dakota, the Platte in Nebraska, the South and North Platte basins in Colorado and Wyoming, western Iowa streams, the Kansas River basin and the Yellowstone in Wyoming and Montana.

The framework study, compiled by many professional workers, forecasts a shortage of water in the Missouri Basin during the next 50-100 years.

The study predicts hydroelectric power will be reduced, commercial navigation on the lower Missouri will be decreased or terminated, water quality will suffer, particularly because of irrigation, as water use rises and the outflow to the Mississippi may be cut by as much as 30 per cent annually.

"In the Western Dakota Subbasin," the study notes, "planned future water uses would result in depletions of over one-half the water supply, an unusually high ratio for a multi-stream basin."

The framework study says solutions to the water shortage problem may include finding new sources of water imports and restricted water use.